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the family know, are rooted in the biological conditions under which the race has lived in the past and must continue to live in the future. To those who are interested in tracing out the biological roots of human institutions, especially of the family, therefore, the book is to be commended as well worth reading.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Heredity and Selection in Sociology. By GEORGE CHATTERTON-HILL. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907. Pp. xxx+571. \$4.50 net.

This is a remarkable book, in not the best sense of the word. After an analysis of the current biological theories in Part I, in which he adheres mainly to Weismann, the author in Part II gives statistics showing the increase in suicide, insanity, and syphilis (but gives no attention to crime) and in Part III, after rejecting liberalism, socialism, and science as social remedies, passes inconsequently to the conclusion that religion is the only force which can accomplish the integration of society. I say inconsequent because the whole argument in Parts I and II had been in the way of indicating that a society progresses only on the basis of the rigid selection through conflict of the fittest which is practiced in nature, and his conclusions by no means fit on to his arguments. Having no first-hand information, the author could justify himself in the publication of such a work only by logical and constructive manipulation of his materials, and he has not done this. The book will, however, interest those who were interested in Mr. Kidd's *Social Evolution*.

WM. I. THOMAS

Die Arbeiterversicherung in Australien und Neu-Seeland. Bearbeitet von PROF. DR. ALFRED MANES. Heft XVIII, "Die Arbeiter-Versicherung im Auslande," edited by DR. ZACHER. Pp. 81+90. Berlin: A. Froschel, 1908.

The most recent addition to the series of Dr. Zacher on social insurance brings to us the story of developments in the newest new world. After introductory paragraphs on the general tendencies of life and of legislation, Dr. Manes gives a full treatment to the

old-age-pension laws of New Zealand and the beginnings of other Australasian colonies. In this field New Zealand was in advance of England, while in compensation laws covering accidents and sick-benefit societies the mother country led the way. The insurance principle has been applied in the islands of the Pacific to unemployment and provision for dwellings, and the state has competed with life-insurance companies in their ordinary business. In the appendix the legal texts are printed in English and German and the bibliography is fairly full. Altogether the volume is timely and encouraging.

The interest in social or industrial insurance is rapidly growing in the United States, especially since the greatest corporations have discovered that it was the most effective and economical way for them to promote discipline, remove aged employees who are no longer fit for service, and reduce annoying and expensive litigation.

C. R. HENDERSON

Education and Industrial Evolution. By FRANK TRACY CARLTON, PH.D. New York: Macmillan, 1908. Pp. xvi+320. \$1.25 net.

This little volume is one of the "Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology," edited by Professor Richard T. Ely. It is a thoroughgoing study of the problem of education in the industrial state of civilization. The point of view is that of pragmatism. Professor Carlton brings to the study of the problem broad historical and economic culture, and advocates a sane programme of utilitarian education. To his mind the danger of the present state of capitalistic management is a reversal to the frontier type by way of degeneracy engendered by too large accumulation of wealth in the hands of a privileged leisure class. The remedy lies in emphasis on industrial education. In support of this thesis the history of education in the United States is surveyed, and its principles are brought in sharp contrast with those of the older civilizations of Germany and Great Britain. The place of woman in industry, her education and the rationale of a changed home life resulting from the place of woman in gainful occupations is treated concisely. The industrial and educational value of manual training and laboratory work, the arts-and-crafts movement, and the position of organized labor to education are reviewed next. The second part of the little book